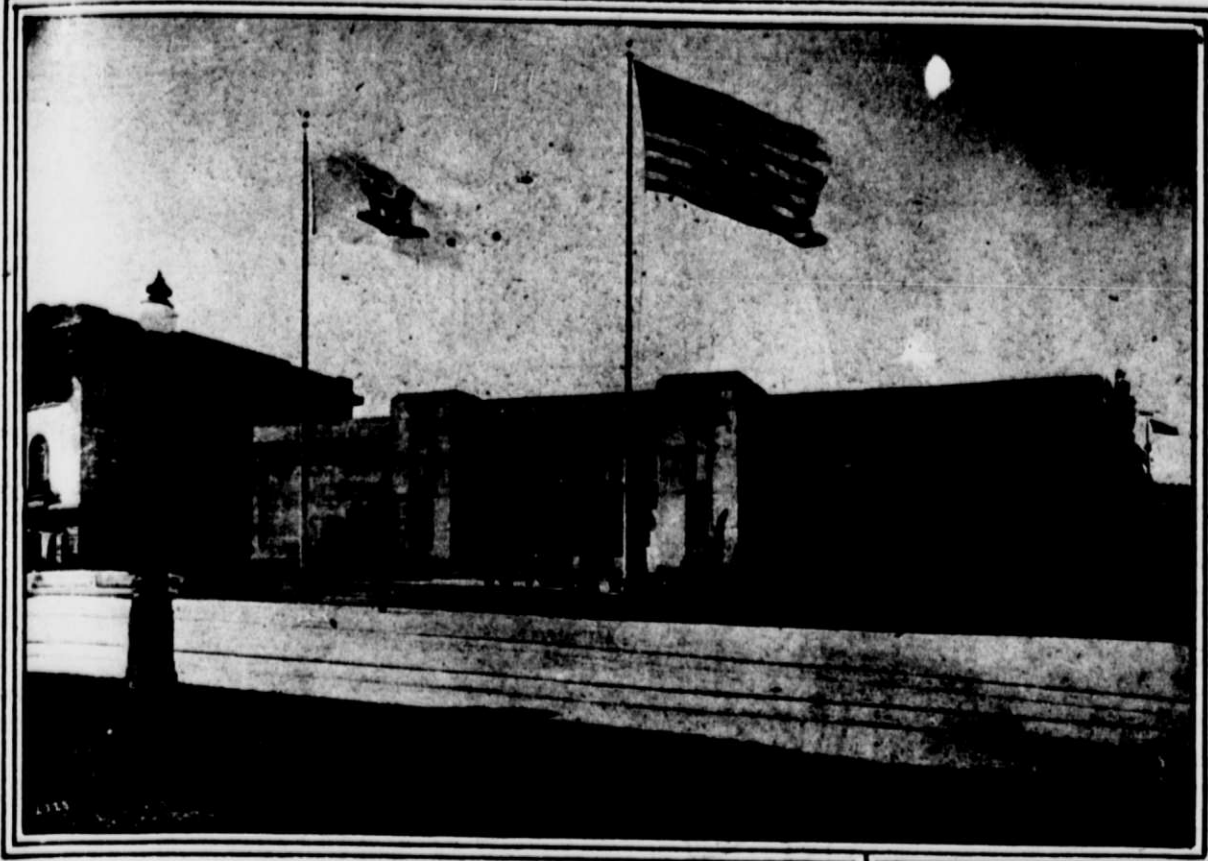


NEW YORK'S FINE DISPLAY AT PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR



Facade of the New York City building. New York is the only city represented at the fair with a building.

Complete Portrayal of the Workings of City Government Housed in the Only Municipal Pavilion on the Grounds

EFFICIENCY in municipal government is the keynote of the New York city exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The nation's metropolis has the distinction of being the only municipality to build a pavilion on the exposition grounds. In its portrayal of efficiency, instructiveness and utility, and with a purposeful disregard of luxury and pretence, the New York city exhibit has no superior at the exposition. It was officially opened on April 6 last by Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who personally represented the Mayor of the city of New York.

"The New York city exhibit is the most complete exhibit ever got together on municipal government in America," said Mr. Bruere on returning from his recent Western trip. "Hundreds of visitors from New York city have asked whether anywhere in New York they could find a similar exhibition of the city government. Prominent citizens have suggested that the exhibit as it stands in San Francisco should be permanently maintained in New York city and that a special building similar to the building which houses the exhibit at the fair should be provided for it."

"It is hoped that public spirited New Yorkers who see the exhibit at the fair will come back with sufficient enthusiasm to provide for a permanent municipal museum in New York city where the general public can learn as much about city government as they now can learn about the wild animals of Africa and the tropical life of South America in the American Museum of Natural History and the zoological gardens. A suitable building for the exhibit will not cost over \$100,000 and could be maintained at \$10,000 a year."

The centerpiece of the New York city exhibit is a huge relief map of Manhattan Island mounted on rollers and electrically lighted. Four huge paintings are hung on the four sides of the building illustrating the development of the city during the last 400 years. Models of New York's magnificent skyscrapers, hotels, apartment houses, theatres, clubs, power plants, hospitals, bridges, subways and many other modern municipal features make up an interesting display which all New Yorkers may well be proud of.

Morton L. Fouquet is the director in charge of the new York city exhibit, and to him great credit is due for the results accomplished. The building was completed at a cost of \$27,630. This sum, together with the expense of furnishing pictures for the exhibit, planting around the building, moving pictures, salaries of employees and expressage, amounted to a little over \$35,000, which represents the entire cost to the city of New York for this splendid exhibition.

An elaborate model of the city of New York on a scale of 600 feet to the inch, which is the central feature of the exhibit, contains 52,000 separate pieces. It is a most attractive portrayal of the city, and its picturesqueness is added to by the illumination of prominent buildings and the buoys along Ambrose Channel. Three large paintings typifying the city at three distinct periods—1715, 1815 and 1915—the main attractions of the city's display. The 1915 picture is hung in the centre of the rear wall, directly opposite the entrance, at a height of about twenty feet from the floor; it is about twenty-four feet long and twelve feet in height. The 1715 picture and the 1815 picture are hung at opposite ends of the building; these pictures are of the same size, about sixteen feet by twelve feet.

In his report to the sub-committee in charge of the preparation of the New York city exhibit Mr. Fouquet, the special representative, says: "In accordance with the policy outlined by the committee, every effort has been made to prepare a dignified exhibit, not only of the work of the city government but of some of the main activities of the community commensurate with the space and arrangement of the picture. The exhibit consists of photographs, special feature displays and models. In exhibiting the official city by departments it has been my effort to make this exhibit as attractive as possible to all visitors. Photographs have been used in preparation and wall cabinets with five swinging leaves have been provided.

"I have called these cabinets 'gray matter' cabinets for the reason that in addition to presenting in bulletin form a concise statement of the departments' activities, I am giving detailed information of these cabinets, showing the ramifications of the individual departments and salient points on the methods of conducting their work."

"One sub-gallery has been devoted



Night scene in the Court of the Ages.

Canadian forest with real beavers at work. A striking feature of the Canadian exhibit.

entirely to finance, statistics and a branch of the Municipal Reference Library. In this department I have endeavored to make accessible all pertinent information relative to the municipality. Departmental reports, publications of the city, &c., have been so arranged that the average man interested in civic affairs will have but little difficulty in consulting them."

In the matter of supplying feature models practically without cost to the city many municipal departments and business concerns have voluntarily co-operated. Prominent among these models is a model of the Mauretania 18 feet long, representing an investment of from \$12,000 to \$15,000, which was loaned to the committee by the Cunard Steamship Company. The Edison Company has loaned the committee the large power house models that have aroused so much interest at various exhibits in this city. The Hudson River Day Line furnished most attractive models of the Hendrick Hudson and the Clermont, typifying the first and last word in river navigation.

The Public Service Commission added several excellent models to the exhibit, including one of the Canal street subway, one of the dual station at the Grand Central, and one of the South Ferry loop. The Dock Department furnished bulkhead and pier models. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit loaned the committee two models of recent construction, one of the low level surface car and one of the proposed subway car which the New York Municipal Railroad contemplates using.

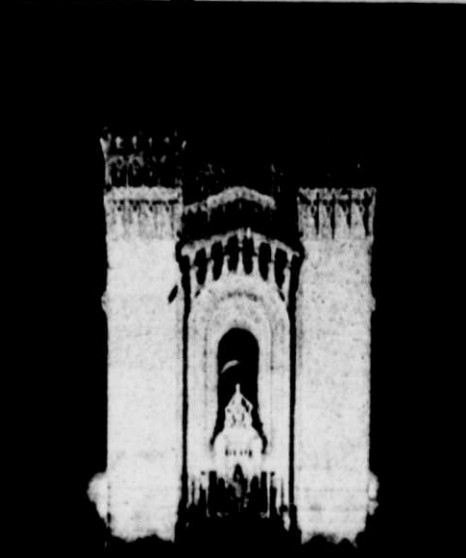
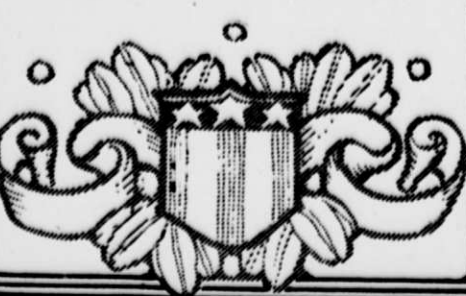
The exhibits prepared at the city's expense include a model fully explanatory of the firelight system installed by the Police Department in the Tenderloin precinct. A great deal of thought and study was given to the preparation of this model and evidently it is a success, as it has received considerable praise from the visitors at the exhibition. Another model typifies a municipal ferryboat entering a municipal terminal at South Ferry. This

is a combination of the model maker's and photographer's art and a most attractive effect is obtained through the use of electric lights. Models along the same lines have been prepared of a recreation pier, school farm, public bath, a typical playground, and of the new Bellevue Hospital. Two tenement house models typical of the low priced tenements, of which there is such a great number in this city, are also on display. They are well constructed and arranged for electric illumination.

In connection with the Fire Department exhibit a miniature modern theatre has been prepared showing the protection offered in accordance with fire regulations. Another fire exhibit is a working model of an extensive ladder truck complete as to detail and equipment. It is the work of one of the employees of the department. These two exhibits stand next

to a large model of the most recent fireboat, William J. Gaynor. This boat was constructed some time ago by employees of the Fire Department and illustrates the type of fire fighting apparatus devoted to the protection of shipping and waterfront property. Motion pictures are shown daily in the auditorium of the pavilion. They portray the activities of the Police and Fire departments, and of the Department of Correction, the work of the Public Service Commission, railroads, school farms, parks, recreation, &c. Historical points of interest are displayed on the screen. In the case of Faunce's Tavern a fade-in picture shows Washington delivering his farewell address to his officers. Among the other scenes throughout the city that are shown are the Coney Island Mardi Gras, bathing beaches and the Bronx Zoo.

A fire prevention bureau romance entitled "The Locked Door" is now in preparation and will be exhibited in connection with motion pictures of the Fire Department's activities. The Health Department, Board of Education and the Department of Charities also furnish interesting picture films. Some of the features prepared in connection with the departmental exhibits worthy of notice include relief displays in color, one illustrating the annual fire waste in the United States during the year 1914; another, efficiency of the hydrant pressure, steam pressure and high pressure in fighting fires, for instance, in a skyscraper. Another includes five large colored drawings illustrating the crossing under the Hudson of the additional water supply aqueduct, the Harlem River crossings, a cross section and panoramic view showing the aqueduct at Broadway and Madison



Corner of main promenade in New York City building, showing flag and display of models and photographs.

Permanent Home Here Advocated for Large Collection of Models and Maps—Moving Pictures of Departmental Activities

Square, a cross section and general view of the aqueduct crossing the East River and a cross section and view showing the laying of the steel pipe across the bay to Staten Island.

In connection with the water supply exhibit the committee has had prepared a colored relief display showing the route of the aqueduct from the Catskills to New York, the Hudson River, reservoirs, &c.

In connection with the library exhibit there has been prepared a large photograph illustrating the borrowing of books from a public library. It appears that a book a second is borrowed from the libraries. To illustrate this a light has been arranged to flash in this picture at intervals of a second and an explanatory note has been attached to the picture.

The plot assigned to the city of New York for its building is 200 feet long and 197 feet wide. A strip thirty feet wide extends around the entire building space and has been used for planting trees and shrubbery.

In the construction of the building a considerable sum was saved by placing the structure on a terrace, using the foundation excavation for filling, then by extending the corners somewhat above the roof line—one of the requirements of the exposition being that the roof line extend forty-five feet above the terrace. The windows are left out of the building. Large skylights in the roof provide sufficient light.

A promenade is provided around the inside perimeter of the building and a longitudinal promenade through the centre; also a cross space through the centre is provided and designated as a promenade and auditorium. This arrangement leaves four rectangular spaces in the centre of the room. These are divided into groups of three rooms or sub-galleries each, and are used for the exhibition of the official activities of the city.

The New York city building is proving one of the popular places for visitors, especially those who have come to the exposition for the purpose of learning something about the world at large and of their own country.

New York city's representation at this exposition is unique and only because it is the only municipal edifice at the exposition, but in its unusually interesting and attractive presentation of facts worth while.

A conservative estimate places the daily calling list between 25,000 and 60,000, according to the day of the week. All sorts and conditions of

men and women flock here, for the exhibit is so diversified as to hold something of special interest for each visitor.

A number of prominent New Yorkers upon visiting their home town's offering are enthusiastic in their praises of the accomplishment.

When Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York city and also ex-president of Columbia University, was making the rounds of the building in the company of Mrs. Low and a number of exposition officials, some one addressed him as Dr. Low. "Please, don't," he remonstrated. "When I look around here and realize what a wonderful place New York city is, I feel as if I prefer to be called 'Mayor.'"

Lloyd Collis of New York, the engineer, was a frequent caller at the building while at the exposition, as were Gen. Stotesbury and his staff. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor were there on dedication and opening day and were loud in their commendation of the good work in evidence. John D. Grimmins was another staunch citizen of the Atlantic metropolis who thought it worth his while to pay almost daily calls at the building while he was visiting San Francisco and the exposition.

Other prominent New Yorkers whose names are on the register are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey (formerly Miss Carol Harriman), Mr. and Mrs. William Paul Buchler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. John Yale and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayers.

The entire exhibit, the building and its interior, is very much the child of Morton L. Fouquet, who has had almost the entire charge of the work since its inception. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue of New York city is responsible for the pleasing architecture of the building.

The roster of the committee on affairs is: John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, chairman; George McAneny, President Board of Aldermen; Lewis H. Pounds, President Borough of Brooklyn; Frank L. Dowling, Alderman; Frederick H. Stevenson, Alderman.

Sub-committee: Henry Bruere, chairman; Robert Adamson, R. A. C. Smith, Louis Graves, Merritt H. Smith, F. J. H. Kracke, John A. Kingsbury, Robert B. McIntyre, Dr. G. F. Kunz, Burdette G. Lewis, Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, E. A. Zabriskie, Travis H. Whitney, Albert E. Hull, secretary; Morton Leffingwell Fouquet, special representative.

Canada's Beautiful Exhibit

THE Canadian Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition continues to be the centre of interest to thousands. Complete in every detail on opening day the Canadian building was immediately placed among the leading pavilions at the exposition, both from a standpoint of architectural beauty and from the wide scope of the wonderful exhibits displayed in the magnificent interior.

And to-day, with three months of the life of the exposition having slipped into the past, the Dominion pavilion is as great if not a greater attraction than ever.

The pavilion itself, occupying a beautiful site among other foreign pavilions at the exposition, is an imposing structure, its massive columns giving it the appearance of a palace built to withstand the ravages of time. Beautiful grounds surround it on all sides in which typical Canadian shrubbery and flowers are arranged in a masterly scheme of ornamentation.

Its main entrance is a colossal affair in keeping with the pavilion's mammoth proportions and the two great lions which guard the main stairway carry out the British atmosphere.

But it is in the interior where the thousands of visitors to the great expositions are finding the greatest attractions. A step through the portals of the main entrance and the visitor has entered the gates to a new world. Canada's wonderful grain production is shown in a novel way. By means of panoramas the Canadian Commissioners eliminated the old-fashioned system of illustrating by paintings and photographs, and these panoramas are, as far as possible, animated ones, sure to catch the visitor's eye and illustrate in a wonderful manner the subject at hand.

Canada's exhibit is another which has attracted the greatest attention. In glass cases, on both sides

of the spacious aisle and down the centre, specimens are on exhibit, many of them worth a fortune in themselves and illustrating the future of Canada as a mineral producing country. On a height even with the eye, along both sides of the aisle, are attractive panoramas which show that in the midst of the search for precious metals the wealth of other industries must not be overlooked by the prospective homeseeker. In these panoramas miniature apple orchards and the like are presented.

The reproduction of the harbor at Vancouver, B. C., is portrayed in a realistic manner, the production being a faithful one, even to the character of the buildings overlooking that great waterfront. Tiny boats, replicas of great ocean liners and cargo vessels, pass to and fro, showing in a clear manner just what the Dominion has to offer the shipping of the world.

Another display is that showing the fruit possibilities of the Dominion. In the foreground forty-six varieties are on exhibit, while the background is that of a typical Canadian orchard at harvest time, with a pile of golden fruit showing the results of a few months' labor.

Animal life in Canada is illustrated in the reproduction of a section of Canada's great woods with live beavers at work building a dam. The busy little animals, brought from the depths of the great Canadian forests, are perfectly at home. A mammoth water tank gives them the necessary aquatic exercise, and two of them are to be seen daily at work on a dam in the running stream which empties into their main pool. The scenic effects around the stream and tank are typical of Canada in every respect, and this exhibit is the centre of an enormous throng during the hours the pavilion is open.

Looking toward the Palace of Food Products from between the massive columns of the Palace of Fine Arts.